MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

DEATH OF PRESTON KING.

Supposed Suicide of the Collector of New York by Jumping into the North River.

His Recent Illness and His Last Days in This City.

BEETCH OF HIS LIFE.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The most intense excitement provailed throughout the city yesterday afternoon, when rumore, at first apparently unfounded and subsequently but too well authenticated, were current, to the effect that the Hon. Preston King, Selector of the Port, had committed suicide by jump ing into the river from the deck of the Hoboken ferry boat Paterson, while laboring, it is supposed, under a fix of temporary insanity. Known to the business commuto the political world, but recently an inmate aity and to the pointiest worte, but the first of a promet of the Aster House and an occupant of a prometing that the control of the control evernmental position, it is not surprising that the sad large of Mr. King's demise should have caused great

HIS SOJOURN IN THIS CITY. Ir. King, since his arrival in New York and his occu

pancy of the Collectorship, was the tenant of room No. 11 Aster House. This apartment, which in days by gone had been henored by the presence of Daniel Web-ster, was left by its latest inmate on Monday morning ast, and since then no glad tidings of his safety have

On his appointment to the office of Collector of the Pest by President Johnson Mr. King came to this city so his headquarters, the apartment having just been quitted by Thurlow Weed. There he received his visitors md spent the few hours which were not monor by the discharge of the operous duties imposed upo

HIS ILLNESS.

stated, had not been in a proper mental condition to attend to his usual business at the Custom House having shown onbted symtoms of aberration of mind. To prevent any serious trouble he was placed in charge of Mr. ing connected with his family by marriage with the daughter of a near relative. A portion of last week was spent at Ogdensburg, where Mr. King usually reskied. Immediately upon Mr. King's arrival he tele-graphed to a friend whom he had left in New York to come and meet him at Ogdensburg. While stop in this place Mr. Hing's friends on more than one of ment for several hours, alternately locking and unlocking his door. After his return to the Astor House he save him alone, and Mr. Bridges was constantly in his mapan. Hopes were sent that that in a few days he could be favored with better health. These hopes were

On Sunday last Mr. King's conduct was unusually age. He was excited, and his language and action most eccentric. During a conversation which en with Mr. Weed, who visited him frequently Mr. King proposed, apparently in earnest good aith, that they should adjourn from room Aith, that they should adjourn from Mo. 11, where they were sitting, to the roof of the Astor House and take a sail through the air. His wish was not gratified, and he was finally quieted, and quently retired to rest, still, however, under rigid sillance. It was decided that one of his relatives should sleep in the apartment he occupied, for the ex-press purpose of taking care of the invalid, and thither

HE LEAVES THE ASTOR HOUSE While Mr. Bridges was still asleep on Monday morn-ag towards three o'clock Mr. King rose, dressed himself and left the house, subsequently returning and re-entering his room. At about half-past seven e'clock he donned a heavy travelling overcoat, h Dat and gloves, and again quitted the apartment without attracting the notice of any of its inuntes. Instead of passing directly to the Broadway entrance he Aster House he made his exit at the Vesey street ne minutes, as though hesitating as to the course to pursue. The servant who was on duty in the hallway he moment of his disappearance at the side door of the of the Collector in that vicinity. Whether he took sarriage, as he remarked he intended to do or whether hets still shrouded in impenetrable mystery, one gentle-man, however, stating that he saw him emerge from a at the door of Mr. King's room its occupant had de-parted, nor could the inquirer glean any information as

THE EXCITEMENT AT THE ASTOR HOUSE den and unaccountable disappearance of Mr. productive of intense excitement. Though at he select few who attempted to keep the community in imperary ignorance of the facts of the case proved epvalling. But while the absence of the Collect cts of conversation to the business me nee to ascertain the whereabouts of the missing man-tief John Young, of the detective force, was notified o my in West street, without hat or ovorcoat; another set forth teat he had telegraphed to his private secretary ream his house at Ogdensburg; a third that his body bovered in the river at Hoboken, and the the Coroner was just then engaged in holding an inquest apon the same. None of these stories, when inquired by careful men, were proven to contain even

THE TRUE STORY. But of the many rumors current one was found some share of likelihood. From sources Mr. wa it was ascertained beyond ally aberration of d, had jumped and perished before he could b Mn Weed and a detective officer proceeded to ten in quest of a clue to the whereabouts of the It was there that the subjoined fact ine the two children who saw Mr. King is the water and the statement of the ferry on few more details to by

STATEMENT OF THE PERRYHATTER that at a few minutes before nine o'clock a n ibes as being stout, thick set, with am mir, genteelly dressed in a suit of blace

between two hundred and fifty and two hundred and seventy-five pounds, jumped from a Hudsen River Rail-road horse car and came into the ferry house. The man paid his fare, asked a few common place questions and then went on board the ferry boat Paterson, which started a few minutes later. He states further that two man, when about two hundred yards from the New York side, walk towards the stern of the boat, take off his hat and set it down on the deck, and then, while closing his nostrils with his fingers, jump from the stern of the boat and sink immediately. The boys gave the alarm, and the boat was backed up as quickly as possi-ble; but no traces of the man could be found. The hat was taken by one of the boat hands to the superintendent of the ferry company, and by him shown to Mr. King's friends, who recognized it at once.

STATEMENT OF A DECK HAND. first observed the peculiarly strange manners of a stoutly boat. As the vessel neared the middle of the stream the passengers who had been on deck be took themselves to the cabin, leaving the same in dividual alone. Two children, a boy and a girl, aged respectively twelve and fourteen years, lingered about the doors of the cabin, and kept their eyes fixed upo the man whose singular appearance had from the first at-tracted their attention. Suddenly the unknown man was seen to jump over the chain, cast one look back at the cat, and apparently hesitate, and finally spring from ran screaming into the ladies' cabin. The boy at once gave the alarm, the excitement became general, and in an made to rescue the drowning man. But all search proved in vain, and after some time had been spent in fruitless endeavor the boat spod on its way, the passengers little suspecting the identity of the man who had so hastily

Unnumbered were the reports as to the causes which led Mr. King to commit suicide. Few if any of his rangement. Some, therefore, argued that the onerous duties which he had been called upon to discharge since pression. Others suggested political troubles. Neither vate secretary, declares that none of the tran the Custom House department could have had any effect labors, however, might possibly have brought about the temporary aberration of mind under which he must have labored when death closed his career

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

The father of Collector King, along with Judge Ford from the State of New Jersey, were among the earlies settlers at Ogdensburg, arriving there about the year

It was here that his son Preston King was born, Oc tober 14, 1806.

Schenectady, this State. Soon after his return to Og-densburg he commenced the study of the law in the prominent lawyers in the northern part of this State. sound judgment and reliability. About this time he be came the personal friend of Silas Wright, whose friend-ship he retained during Mr. Wright's lifetime. An sylience of this was Mr. King's course in the Baltimor self in the contest which defeated Martin Van Buren, i order to nominate Silas Wright, a nomination which, will be remembered, was positively declined.

Mr. King's tastes rather led him into politics. Tale

was during General Jackson's first administration. At rence Republican, started by W. W. Wyman, in 1827, also the St. Lawrence Gazette. These two papers Mr. King bought in 1830, and merged into the St. Lawrence Republican, he being the proprietor and editor for severa years, during which time that paper was the strages and most devoted supporter of General Jackson o any paper in the State except the Albany Argus. He was always a democrat from his boyhood up to about 1813 when he joined the republican party, on account slavery, which he repudiated. As a stump or publi speaker he was one of the best in the country.

Mr. King was Postmaster for a while at Og having succeeded Hon. R. H. Gillett. In 1834 he was elected member of the Assembly, and re-elected three successive terms in St. Lawrence county. He was als chosen member of Congress three times, serving from 1845 to 1851, and was subsequently elected United States Senator for six years from 1857, as the successor of Ron. chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions

In 1864 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican the nomination of Andrew Johnson as the candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. After the election and elevation of Mr. Johnson to the Pres dential chair Mr. King was his intimate friend and of stant companion. While the President was occuping the residence of Congressman Hooper, awaiting the repair and rearrangement of the White House, Mr King lor's hall." Akhough not a member of the Cannet Mr. King is said to have frequently been in attendance at its its members. The friendship between Mr. Ing and the President was of long standing and great ordiality; and the former's late appointment to the important position of Collector of the Port of New York was the rewar which the friendly feeling of the latter chose to be

These who knew Mr. King personally knew and at the same time sensitive men in the sort To feel that there was anything wanted what he ald not furnish, or any favors to be ented beard his control, always produced on he sensitive feeling a sort of sad-

The four shousand five hunded applicants for office at the custom House within ess than two months, of the custom House within ess than two months, of the tricks and means resorted to by fashionable ladies for inducing Collector King to give their favorites appointments, have had the effect of producing mental aboration, which has caused him a commit spiedde. On this commit spiedde, in this commit spiedde. commit suicide. In this connection it may be proper state that in me year 1838, during the "patriot w" as it was called, insanity was produced in Mr. El's mind by false and malicious charges made by high-tical enemies, who tried to make him responsible the lives of the seventeen young men who were humand the one hundred and fifty sent to Van Dieman's d all Americans. The facts were these:—An agrent was entered into by Colonel (subsequently gral) W. T. Worth, then commanding the frontier at hand burg, and the British commander, Colonel youby which the pickets within a certain distance of thed mill, on the Canada side, of which the American session, should be withdrawn for a certa party of y men who had invaded the Crthe two comme suance of agreement bronel Worth. The steamer I King was selecteded as a ferryboat, was chartered Pry, why went over. Part of the men he succeeded

ringing off; the rest refused to come, and these were hung or transported. The expedition failed, but through no fault of Mr. King's. In the January following (1839) he became subject to aberrations of the mind and was taken to the insane asylum at Hartford, where he rethe efforts to make him responsible for the fate of the young invaders who refused to come away with him fectly restored in mind, since which until the present time no signs of insanity have ever appeared. He was in jocular manner when with his intimate friends, and if anything particularly eccentric in his acts was brought

HIS APPEARANCE AND MADITE.

little inclined to take necessary exercise. He was about ave feet six inches in stature, thick set, with a short neck and other characteristics of an apoplectic tempera He weighed about two hundred and fifty pounds. He had grey hair; his complexion was clear and rosy, and he always dressed in good taste and with extreme neatness Although his head was one of large proportions, it appeared small when placed between his broad shoulders and above his expansive chest.

In his habits of life Mr. King was somewhat eccentric He was not a regular liver. It was his custom to break fast at about nine or ten o'clock in the forenoon, after takng which meal he would proceed to the Custom House, to his duties with extreme closeness, seeing to many de tails in person, which other men would have intrusted to the care of an assistant. In fact, he applied him-self to the routine of office duty to such an extent that he was utterly exhausted when he left his desk had performed and the little results he had attained duced a return of the mental disease with which he had previously been afflicted. He generally proceeded to the Astor House at about five o'clock in the when he partook of a very hearty dinner, being, it is to his room, without taking exercise of any kind, smok-ing his cigar, chatting with his friends, talking politics and telling stories until ten or eleven o'clock, when after partaking of a very heavy supper, he returned to partments, enjoying himself with his visitors until one or two in the morning, when he retired for a few PRESTON KING'S SUCCESSOR.

Extraordinary excitement was created by the an cians. They flocked in crowds to the Astor, many also being just arrived there from the interior of the State on various little missions relative to the promises and ar rangements made for the purpose of carrying the late elections. The sensation among these philosophers soon diverged from the sad intelligence of the late Colector's death into keen speculations as to his successor Great anxiety was added to the feelings of these people by the current impression to the effect that the derangement of Mr. King had been perceived for time past, and that Weed, Seward Raymond had forestalled the occurrence of the vacancy by securing one of their faction to be put in the Collectorship last week. It was currently given out that R. M. Blatchford was to be this person, and it was asserted that Mr. Weed had fully consulted Governor Fenton on Saturday on the subject. Senator Morgan, H. J. Raymond, Postmaster Kelly and a large crowd of the followers of Mr. Weed held a levee all day in the corridors of the Astor, discussing these topics, and receiving the incidental rumors as they were brought in in regard to the search for the body of Mr. King. Among Surveyor Wakeman, and more especially Major Genera on Saturday when the resignation was sent in. The appointment of Major General Sickles obtained very exten sive currency, and was warmly discussed by the numer ous soldiers and military men, with whom it obtains

recovered, should be promptly sent to the office of

The News of the Suicide of Mr. King in Washington.

The intelligence of the death of Hon. Preston King eached here about four o'clock this afternoon, and has since been an active topic of discussion in political circles. Many prominent gentlemen of Washington, warm friends of Mr. King, have known of the troubles and mental depressions that have affected him for weeks past. It was known to a narrow circle of officials here that his resignation was imminent, but the President held the matter in abeyance, and was impervious to the inde-cent haste manifested by the Weed-Seward faction con cerning the succession. Some appointment is now a ne-cessity, and that dynasty is undoubtedly fully prepared with a half dozen candidates. Should any of them succeed it will be claimed as a triumph. They may possibly favor er, Van Dyck, for the purpose of slipping their former callidate, Mr. Blatchford, into the place thus again vacated; but the probabilities are they will go for Mr. Dennison, It seems also probable that Gen. Spinner, of the Treasury Department, will be placed in temporary charge until a successor is appointed.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Proceedings of the Legislature - Severe on

dr. Trimble offered a resolution in the Senate again e rebel leaders, closing his resolution with the words: "That for their eminence and great crimes against their fellow men and the United States Jefferson Davis and his accomplices have justly forfeited their lives, and deserve and aught to suffer the extreme penalty of the

writ of habeas corpus is the case of Dick McCann.

The trial of Colonel Crase commenced at the court

The citizens of Tullahoma, who ere actors in the de since, were ordered by Major General Thomas to rebuild the same. compliance with this order being refu Gener fhomas sent a detachment of soldies, with s to enforce the order and put every citizen un

seminal. Prices 38c. to 40c. for addling. Only twentyfive bales were shipped and one hundred and five r

The Cumberland is rising slowly, the water stands thirty-two inches on the shoals. There was a heavy rain Opening of the United States Court

Richmond.
OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.

The United States District Court, Judge John C. Underwood presiding, began its session in this city to-day. The rooms set apart for the use of the court and its The rooms set apart for the use of the court and its various attaches consist of a nice saite in the second story of the United States Customs buildings, wherein in confederate times were the business offices of Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin. The Court was engaged to-day in dismissing a large portion of the so-called confiscation cases, the legal announcements in reference to which have lumbered up the court organ here to the great and constant terror or ancient secessionists. The session of the court to-morrow will be consumed in the further similar disposal of confiscation causes.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Nov. 14, 1864 The Tunisian Ambassador yesterday visited Brown University, the Athenseum, the Atlantic and Delnine Mills, the works of the Perkins Street Iron Company and the Union Horse Shoe Company. In the evening he pai a brief visit to the City Councils, and was subsequently entertained at the residence of the Mayor. Th Councils tendered to the Tunisians the hospitalities of The Ambassador and suite inspected the opetions of the machines in the works of the American law Company. This afternoon the Ambassador visits gne's Print Works. He will be entertained by Gov-Smith this evening. The Ambassador mawopterest in our manufacturing and mechanical

tonors to Colored Soldiers

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 14, 1866. dz. Theption was given to the colored troops todone of ode a parade, and, halting before the rest inghem fo Cameron, listened to his address thank-Therrocessid services in crushing the rebellion or Day, ched to the Capitol grounds, where he discuss York, delivered an eration, in fore is during to attitude of the colored map be-thous personal it, and the prospect had pelore sequinest of polyement and social elevation, and govern as well as ights and equality among the

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE FIRE

Sketch of the Church and Its Rector, Dr. Tyng.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

At a little after two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the roof of St. George's church, at the corner of Rutherford place and East Sixteenth street. The flames rapidly extended, and in a very short space of time the roof had fallen in and the interior of the buildvarious companies were in prompt attendance, and every effort was made to save this magnificent structure from total destruction; but all attempts were vain, as before five o'clock nothing remained standing but the walls and spires, the interior having been completely gutted, and each moment threatening again to break out into flames. Owing, however, to the exertions of the firemen, this damage to the adjoining houses.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PIRE.

For the past three days several plumbers had been at work upon the roof of the church repairing certain por-tions of it before winter should fully set in. They left yesterday morning, leaving behind them, as is supposed, the brazier of charcoal they used during the work. At about two P. M. Dr. Tyng, then in the vicarage adjoining found that a portion of the roof of the church had fallen, and that immense volumes of smoke were issuing from the whole building was filled with dense smoke, which The sexton, George Briarly, states that he was

in the church at the time of the outbreak of the fire; the first he saw of it being flames issuing from the roof almost immediately above the chancel. He immediately gave the alarm, and in a

So soon as it was known that the church was on fire the greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood. Apart from the excitement generally consequent on a fire, the uncommon fact of its being a sacred edifice which was attacked by the flames heightened the feeling considerably. The parishioners and pewholders flocked to the neighborhood of the church in large numbers, and, obtaining an entrance, strove to save some of the half of it, when the progress of the flames pre-vented further effort. Then they betook themselves to the square and watched with painful interest the advance of the flery element as, wreathing about the magnificent spires and shooting their forked tongues through the stained glass windows, the flames threatened each moment to lay the splendid edifice in ruins. pastor of the church, with tearful eyes watched the lition of what, from length of service, he had earned to think his own especial property. And then as the streams of water from the various engines were directed on the building all the ever varying emotions of hope and fear alternately filled the breasts of the spectators. An effort was made as soon as possible after the outthe first paster of the old church in Beckman street, which we' situated in the chancel; but the attempt proved ineffectual. The silver plate and communion inguiry it was found to be safe in Dr. Tyng's house. During the conflagration the Third avenue cars were unable to pass through the crowd of engines between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and cars had to be sent from the depot to start from the end of the block. The engines were kept playing on the ruins till an early hour this morning, in order to save the walls from the genera ruin. As the flames curled round the spires a little after the outbreak of the fire the two clocks stopped at five minutes to three o'clock exactly.

The dwelling houses Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Rutherford place were slightly damaged. They were occupied by Dr. W. F. Drake, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Bull. The occupants fied church might fall and crush them. The police arrangenents were most admirable, Captain Cameron, the Eighteenth precinct, assisted by his sergeants and reserves from the Seventeenth, Eleventh, Twenty-firs and Twenty-ninth precincts, formed their lines at the Department. Fire Commissioners Abbe and Brown were also on hand to offer such assistance as might be required

by the Chief Engineer. LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The church was creeted at an expense of \$200,000. The spires were not erected until the year 1858, and then at a cost of over \$70,000. The large organ—one of the finest toned and mest powerful in New York—was placed in the church at an expense of little less than \$10,000, while a splendid stained glass window over the principal enworth at least \$300,000, and is insured only for \$75,000 in the following companies:--Etna, Washington, Equi American. Inaddition to the lorses above mentioned the furniture of the church, most of which was de stroyed, was exceedingly valuable. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

mer ste of St. George's church was in Beekman treet, where Trinity chapel now stands. In 1846 the building was found inadequate for the accommodation of the large congrugation, and, having received a grant of property from the Trinity church, the work of building the church now in ruins was commenced. It was com-vieted in 1848, and in the fall of the same year opened for public worship, Dr. Tyng removing from his rector ship of the Beekman street church to that of St. George's the handsome increase known as Stuyvesant square. Built of brown stone, in the pointed Gothic style, it was justily considered one of the handsomest places of public worship in New York. The plans were drawn after the style of the cathedral at Notre Dame, in Paris, and the chapel at Westminster Abbey, and were executed with the greatest care. The usual peculiarities of the Gothic order of architecture were prominently visible—the pointed windows, with their richly stained glass, the turreted walls and lofty spires so well calculated to impress one with admiration. The splendid spires, one at each extremity of the front wall, were not finished till 1859. The beautiful openwork ornamentation of these spires, combining the Moorish and Arabesque, was much admired. Over the principal entrance a magnificently stained glass window let the sunlight stream in upon the interior arrangements in subdued and varied colors. The sieles and galieries were occupied by many oaken pews, furnished in the style generally betokening a fashionable church. The church was capable of accommodating a congregation of over two thousand persons, and was always filled to repletion with the devout of the neighborhood. Of the congregation over one thousand were regular communicants, a proportion which is seidom found so large. Last night large crowds visited the ruins, which appeared in the darkness as of one of those ancient abbeys painters of the old school so delighted to delineate. The expense of rebuilding the interior will be the handsome increme known as Stuyvesant square ruins, which appeared in the darkness as of one of those ancient abbeys painters of the old school so delighted to delineate. The expense of rebuilding the internor will be close on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a such a neighborhood, will be procured without difficults.

which, in such a neighborhood, will be procured without difficulty.

THE ORGAN AND CHOIR.

The organ was a magnificent instrument, built by Frben. It had three rows of keys, two octaves of pedals, and forty-eight stops, and by the best judges was desimed to be the largest in the city, with the exception of that in Trinity church. The musical library of the church included the accumulations of some twenty years, and was unusually well supplied with the books of church music now in vogus. A large quantity of manuscript music was also in the collection. Almost everything of this nature was destroyed. The organist of the church also lost in the confagration a valued collection of ecclerization and mass music. The choir of St. George's church included a double quartette and a boy chorus, and to them the following notification is addressed:—

The members of the choir of St. George's church are invited to meet at the chage, in sixteenth street, next facture for a few and the chage, in Sixteenth street, next facture for a few or deck.

FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Organist,

REV. OTRPRES S. STHO, D. D.

as pastor, St. George's was more widely known as Dr. Tyng's church. He was born at Newburyport, Mass., March 1, 1800; so that he is now close verging on the three score and ten years allotted as the average of human life. At the age of seventeen he graduated at Harvard College, and for two years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He began the study of theology under Bishop Griswold in 1819, and on March 4, 1821, was ordained dearon of the Episcopal church at Bristel, R. I. He labored during two years at Georgetown, D. C., and for six years in Queen Anne's parish, Prince George's county, Maryland. In May, 1829, he removed to Philadelphia and became rector of St. Paul's church. Jefferson College conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1832, and Harvard conferred the same honor on him in 1851. In 1833 he was called to the Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia. In 1846 Dr. Tyng succeeded Dr. Milnor in the rectorship of St. George's church, in Beckman street, where he zealously labored till 1848, when he took charge of the new church of the same name, and built expressly for him, which is now in ruins. In person Dr. Tyng is unassuming and highly marked with intelligence. In society he is sociable and entertaining, drawing from his varned stock of information for the amusement and instruction of his friends. In the pulpit it is, however, that he establishes himself as a man of extraordinary talent and a fervent and eloquent minister of the Gospel. Without the extreme force and ostentation of other divines, his round, full-toned sentences, fraught with truth and carnestness, sudom fail to impress his hearers. Ho is a staunch believer in all the dogman of the old Episcopal church, and, without being at all a bigot, inculcates his tenets with all that firmness and dignity for which he is remarkable. As an author of theological works Dr. Tyng is well and favorably known to the religious public in New York.

in New York.

Yesterday his excitement was intense, so much so that his medical advisers feared the effects might be injurious to his constitution. A reporter of one of the dallies, thinking he might be able to procure some information, requested his attention for a few moments, when he said, "All is gone; the labor of my life is thus ended; that church will never be rebuilt, and I wish you would let me alone." In the wealthy and populous neighborhood in which the church was situated it is unlikely the reverend gentleman's prophecy will be fulfilled.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—THE WHOLE BUSINESS FORTION OF THE VILLAGE IN ASHES.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 14, 1865 A fire broke out in West Buxton this morning, which esulted in the total destruction of the Buxton Woollen Mills, A. K. Lord's sash and blind factory, house and barn; Bryant's store, the large covered bridge across the aco river, Thomas Bradbury's grist mill, J. & J. M. linery store and the wool cleaning mills. Mr. Hobson's store and Mr. Pease's house were partially destroyed. Thus the business portion of the village is in ashes. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

SUBSTITUTE FUND.—Our suggestion made a few days since to the State authorities that they forward more payment of the amounts due to those who had furnished substitutes for the army, has met with a prompt response, Mr. Blunt having received yesterday large amount in State bonds for this purpose. The payments are now continued as usual, the claimants showing a good deal of anxiety to obtain these securities. And well they may; for, it having been decided at the late election to fund this bounty debt, the bonds will doubtless soon be above par, if indeed they are not so already. There should be no delay on the part of claimants; for, as we have before said, Supervisor Blunt adopts the miller's rule of first come first served. There are, we learn, some two hundred of those who furnished substitutes since the 1st of January last, who are consequently entitled to this bounty, but who have not yet even presented their papers, and of course cannot be paid until they do. Should the State authorities adopt some new system of payment these parties might possibly meet with difficulties little anticipated. It would be well, therefore, to strike while the fron is hot, while the chairman has funds in hand. "It's the early bird," &c.

LINCLE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—It is designed to arge amount in State bonds for this purpose. The pay

President at Oakridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill. In

Source of the N. O. A .- The opening soirce of this literary society will take place at the Everett Rooms, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, this evening. Every preparation has been made to render this social reunion of the N. O. A.'s a perfect success.

THE PROPOSED EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM. -The German jour neymen cabinet makers, who form an associa rated, in connection with some other German trade and workingmen's associations, a movement in favor of in-troducing the so-called "eight hour system" for a day"s labor, and measures have been taken to bring this mat-ter either before Congress or the Legislature. They have resolved to support in future only such candidates for the State and national councils as are disposed to advo-cate the claims of the working classes in this respect.

Works struck for higher wages on Friday, and their de-They have been working all the season for two dellarand fifty cents per day, but, owing to the high prices which are still charged for everything, now ask an increase of thirty cents, which will bring their wages up crease of thirty cents, which will bring their wages up to the regular rate of two dollars and eighty cents per day, which rate is now paid by most of the large establishments of a like character. The demands of the men have in a measure been acceded to, some of them going to work at the advanced rates; but the company not making a general thing of it, and only employing some of the men who struck, the remainder of the machinists are still holding out for the increase, and call upon their fellow workmen not to offer their services until their demands are complied with or final arrangements are made.

FATAL RUNAWAY CASUALTY. - A young man, named L. S. Mills, residing at 345 Second avenue, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by being thrown from a light wagon driven by himself. It appears that a four

FIRE IN PROST STREET.—Shortly after seven o'clock last evening an alarm of fire for the Seventh district was caused by the upsetting of a kerosene oil lamp,

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Supervisor

Iweed presiding. additional attendants in his court on account of the in-crease of business in it. Referred to the Committee on

The financial estimates of the expenses of the Board of Education for the year 1866 were received and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A communication from the Mayor, transmitting an in vitation to the Board to be present and receive a marching salute from the Metropolitan Police at the City Hall on the 16th, was received and the invitation accepted. A resolution was adopted to pay Wm. C. Conner the

A resolution was adopted to pay Wm. C. Conner the sum of \$1,092 07 for services as County Clerk for the quarter ending September 30, 1865.

The Committee on the new Court House reported in favor of paying bills for work and material on the new Court House amounting to \$15,172 48.

Supervisor Purov moved the adoption of the report. Supervisor Purov moved the adoption of the report. Supervisor Eur objected to rushing this through; he desired it to lie over in the usual way for a week. The public complained of the way this work was being carried on, and there should be no departure from the rules in regard to it.

sent.
Supervisor Penny moved a suspension of the rule,
dopted, Supervisor Ely alone voting in the negative.
The report was then accepted, and the resolution
longed by a similar vote. Adopted, Supervisor Ely alone voting in the The report was then accepted, and t adopted by a similar vote. The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the resolution passed November 29, 18 authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of \$5,000 for arrest and conviction of certain incendiaries, be and the as is hereby amended by adding "shall be paid from claims."

claims."

The Committee on County Offices reported in fav. paying the bill of A. Oakey Hall, amounting to \$18, presented in 1864, and subsequently contested in the preme Court, whose decision was against the Board report was accepted, and the bill ofdered to be paid. The Board then adjourned till Thursday, but so quently reorganized as County Canvassers of the recelection.

Thanksgiving in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14, 1865.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. John A. Logan Appointed Minister to the Republic of Mexico.

Increasing Sickness and Mortality Among the

Freedmen in the South.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1865.

GENERAL LOGAN APPOINTED MINISTER TO MEXICO.

It seems that the announcement that General John A.

Logan, of Illinois, had been tendered a foreign mission was not without foundation in fact, although Japan was not the government to which he was to be accredited. lic of Mexico, and his acceptance of the appointment is understood to have been already signified. Colonel Browning, late private secretary to President Johnson, is appointed his Secretary of Legation. Colonel Robert Johnson, son of the President, succeeds Colonel Browns ing as private secretary. These appointments are unqualifiedly proper throughout. Few men in the nation are better fitted for the position assigned him than General Logan, and he is known as a strong and earnest friend of the liberal cause in Mexico. Colonel Browning, from his long familiarity with the President and his policies, is well qualified for Secretary of Legation. The appointment of Colonel Robert Johnson as private secretary is so obviously right and proper that much surprise would have resulted from any other selection.

PERSONAL.

The arrivals of notable persons have been quite numerous to-day, among whom are Governors Lewis E. Paresons, of Alabama; L. M. Ward, of New Jersey; Major General Sanborne, just returned from the Indian country; John Minor Botts, and Kenneth Raynor, of North

Admiral Farragut, Commodore Winslow, L. H. Chander, of New York city, and M. H. Walterson, member

Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, and ex-Minister to France, is in the city to urge his immediate pardon by the President. As it is understood that Mr. Lincoln bad signified just previous to the assassination his intention of pardoning Mr. Faulkner, the mission will probably be

N. P. Banks, member elect from Massachusetts has

General J. S. Fullerton, who has been temporarily acting as Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of Louis siana, in place of General Absalom Baird, appointed to that office in August last, is on his way to this city, Genee ral Baird having assumed the duties of the comm

THE GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The announcement in a Boston paper that no more stock jobbing shyster who hoped to turn a dishoner penny, and has no foundation in fact. EXORBITANT CHARGES OF HOTELS AND BOARDING

In view of the exorbitant rates now charged by heal and boarding house keepers in Washington, it is reliable stated that a considerable number of Congressmen have engaged rooms in Baltimore for the next session of On-gress. The leading hotels here have raised their rece within the last few days to five dollars per day, and he prices of board and lodging in private houses are ip-

FEARS OF THE CHOLERA. Fifteen or twenty Congressmen now here have agree to urge the temporary removal of that body to Philacla phis, in view of the sanitary condition of this city, nd. the apprehended presence of cholera early in next yare

proximately high.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN WASHINGTON. The Board of Council have passed a resolutor, nearly unanimously, that in the event any bil be Introduced in Congress for the admission of the cored men of Washington to the right of suffrage, the May be authorized and directed to call the councils togetherfor the purpose of taking into consideration measure:for holding a special election to ascertain the sentimen of the people on the subject. The Aldermen have noyet

acted on the resolution. CENSUS OF THE COLORED POPULATION OF HE

The Freedmen's Bureau will proceed in a few ds to take the census of the colored population of the Drict Columbia, Thirty intel

The late reports from the medical officers of the reds men's Bureau in South Carolina indicate that in age of centinued care and vigilance in instituting sanita reforms among the freedmen there is increased modity among them. Intermittent fevers prevail to a verce ing of the smallpox among the colored people, therger cities like Macon and Augusta being most infected The want of medical mon among the blacks is very eat; and the medical director of the bureau sugges that efforts of the humanitarian societies of the Northmos into the Southern States under the auspices? the

TEXAS STATE CONVENTION. Governor Hamilton, of Texas, writes to the Pident that he expects to call a state Convention in Dember THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The device selected by the General Land Officer the llishment of patents conveying lands to great Pacific Railway enterprise is a small and elegity graved map of the States indicating conspic coat of arms.

NEWS FROM HAVANA

Arrival of the Steamship Libert-The Insurrection in Jamaica of Steamers Between New Orlean and nship Liberty, Captain Wilson, fro Havang

on the 5th inst., arrived here last night. OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE

The news received by you and published in ie Haust relative to the insurrection in Jamaica I andon inquir to be generally correct. Two Spanish steners has positively gone from Santiago de Cuba tolook aft Spanish interests in that island; and there i a report

somewhat different from the news published in lew York papers.

Among the passengers who came to-day by the steame, Laberty is General A. W. Terrili, who, on the surrader of Kirby Smith's department, went to Mexico, whee he received a command as Chef de Battation in the invertain army; but who has resigned in order to returned his allegiance to the United States government, cover thereto by the liberal policy of President Johnson. General Terrili was formerly a Judge in Texas. His onduct is a high encomium on the President's reconstruction policy.

policy.

The steamer Alabama, which arrived this morning from New Grieans, is the first of a line of sirsteamers to run between New Orleans and Liverpool teaching here, and is an omen of the growing commetrial prosperity of the former place.

The weather here is damp and cool.

Mr. Colgraves, special Indian agent, and Colonel Dodd, agent of the Navajoes, left here to-day with a train of twenty-five wagons laden with agricultural im plements, goods and presents for that tribe. About eigh hopsand of the Navajoes have agreed to settle on th Pecos river and abandon their wild life.

A large railroad meeting was held last night at Leave enworth, at which Senator Lane made a speech, and reso lutions were passed in favor of building the Leaven worth Lawrence and Galveston Ragroad, and for the immediate construction of a railross bridge across the Easted proof at this point.